#### THE OUTGOING CONGRESS.

ITS LAST LEGISLATIVE DAY SPENT ON APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Naval Bill Finally Passed, with Approattons for the Naval Review and Three Light-draught Cruisers-The Sundry Civil and Deficiency Bills the Only Ones that Have Not Been Agreed Upon in Conference-Night Scusions in Both Houses.

Washington, March 3.—The last Legislative day of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the Senate with crowded galleries and with a pretty full attendance of Senators. The first business that came up for action was the confarence report on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The report was read in full without yielding much information as to what it all meant. The reading was interrupted several times on account of complaints of Senators they could not hear or understand the report.

During the two hours' discussion Mr. Teller read a despatch which he had received from the Secretary of the Denver, Col., Clearing House association affering the Treasury De-partment a million dollars on gold coin in exange for a like amount of legal tenger notes He said he had communicated the despatch to the Secretary of the Treasury. Who accepted the offer on condition that the express charges on the currency (\$150) should be paid by the Denver banks. This condition Mr. Teller Denver banks. This condition Mr. Teller had, on his own responsibility, declined. In view of that correspondence Mr. Teller thought that the pretended strait of the Treasury Department was entirely unfounded. He was authoritatively informed that several millions of gold could be had in the same way from the extreme West if the Treasury Department desired it.

The vote was then taken and the conference
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report on the Legislative bill was agreed to—
yeas 42, nays 21.
The House joint resolution, passed last night,
as to payment of clerk hire for members was

The House joint resolution, passed last night, as to payment of clerk hire for members was passed.

The conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill was then presented and was antagonized by Senators Gorman (Dem., Md.) and Manderson (Rep., Neb.) because it restored the original House paragraph as to the Southern fast mail, specifying the route via Washington city to Atlanta and New Orleans. Mr. Manderson favored a rejection of the report and a new conference. After debate the report was then agreed to—yeas 35, nays 25.

The conference report on the Agricultural bill was presented and passed without question. Then the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to.

The McGarrahan bill was then, on motion of Mr. Teller, taken up for consideration, but was temporarily laid aside white House bills on the calendar were passed. The House bill to continue the duties of 35 per cent, on linen containing 100 threads per square inch (the rate now approved by law) was passed, with an amendment making it take effect in 1895 instead of 1834.

The McGarrahan bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morrill moved an amendment referring the case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of California instead of to the Court of Frivate Land Claims.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 5:30 took a recess till 8 P. M.

EVENING SERSION.

EVENING SESSION.

When the recess expired the galleries showed a compact mass of spectators. There was hardly room for a very thin person to squeeze into a seat, even if he or she had been able to pass through any of the doors, which could not be done, as they were all tightly sealed by the doorkeepers. In all the halls and corridors there was an ever-increasing surge of people, and before every door the waiting crowds formed groups waiting a chance to get in—a chance that never came. The diplomatic and the press galleries were, on the contrary, quite empty, and there were two rows in the ladies of the Vice-President's family. But these were not long in finding occupants. The attendance of Senators was not proportioned to that of the spectators; and it was deemed advisable to extend the recess for another quarter of an hour.

When that time expired the conference re-

an hour.

When that time expired the conference report on the Deficiency bill was presented and read. It showed an agreement upon all points except the French Spollation claims, the Pacilla Railroad judgments, and the clerks for Senators—all these being reserved for future action.

Senators—all these being reserved for future action.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) inquired as to the Fiorida claim inserted in the bill last night.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), in charge of the bill, replied that that amendment and gone the way of most of the amendments. The House conferrees had shown themselves simply obdurate as to all State claims, and had said that whatever might come in the future on a well-considered bill reported from some committee of either House, they could not agree to let them come in on an appropriation bill.

The conference report was agreed to, and the Senate voted to insist on the amendments not settled in conference, and to have a further conference as to them.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was then presented, and Mr. Allison explained the report. The Senate conferrees had receded from the item of \$25,000 for the sultable entertainment of special guests invited by the President of the United States to the World's Fair, and had also receded from the two of \$25,000 for the entertainment by the Government of the United States of such distinguished representatives of foregn governments as might be in this country during, the year. Two other amendments from

by the Government of the United States of such distinguished representatives of foregr governments as might be in this country during the year. Two other amendments from which the Senate conferrees had receded were those to pay a year's salary to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court. There were now in controversy only five amendments, and after the Senate should have agreed to the conference report he would move that the Senate insist on these amendments, and ask for further conference.

The report was then agreed to, and Mr. Allison made a long statement as to the amendments relating to the Columbian Exposition. The House not only refused to agree to the appropriation for the Government exhibit, but also refused to make any further appropriation for the World's Fair. And yet, if the Fair was to be a success, the Government was bound to make further appropriations.

Mr. Sherman said that there ought to be no difference of opinion as to the action of the Senate. The Government had invited all the nations of the world to come to the Exposition, and to refuse now to complete the work would be worse than repudiation. It would be a shame and disgrace to the country.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) said that it would be discreditable if the Government of the United States did not make ample provision for foreign axhibitors after having invited them. Still, the Government had been more liberal than anybody had expected it to be when the original act was passed, and there had grown up a feeling that the Fair had been so managed that much larger appropriations had been required than had been anticipated. He would, however, vote with great pleasure for any reasonable sum.

Mr. Butler (Dem. S. C.), inquired as to time amount involved.

for any reasonable sum. Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.), inquired as to time

Mr. Butler (Dem., S.C.), inquired as to tirk amount involved.
Mr. Allison—About a million dollars.
Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), protested indignantly against the action of the Chicago authorities, and doclared that if Congress turned the Treasury of the United States over to Chicago the Government would make a great mistake. He wanted it understood that the matter must stop here and now. He would not vote another dollar of money for the Fair.
Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ry.), replied to Mr. Mc-Pherson, and defended the course of the Chicago authorities.
Mr. McPherson said that if he had sat in his seat and let such legislation take place without protest, it would be much better that the state of New Jersey should have a Senator in his place.
"That the Senator from New Jersey must

his place.

"That the Senator from New Jersey must decide for himself," said Mr. Lindsay, and the refort was greeted with laughter.

Mr. Allison's motion that the Senate insist on its World's Fair amendments were then carried—leas, 54; nays, 11—all negative votes hang Demogratic.

Serried—Yeas, 54; nays, 11—all negative votes being Democratic. Senator Dawes presented the Conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without objection.

Senator Hoar then called up the message of the House, announcing that it had passed over the Fresident's yet of the bill providing for the appointment of a District Attorney and a Marshal for the Middle district of Alabama. It was passed over the veto—ayes 58, nays 1 (Frys)—and therefore becomes a law notwithstanding the yets. frye)—and therefore becomes a standing the veto.

By resolution the Vice-President was authorized to retain for his personal use the writing set and appendages used by him during his

term of office.

As midnight drew near the Senators slowly drifted out of the chanber, until only about a score were in their scats, and the crowded galleries lost most of their occupants. On a yea and nay vote on an amendment to the celebrated McGarrahan claim bill, which had been taken up, the Senate found its quorum lost, and a call of the Senate found its quorum was hunted up, and the opponents of the bill continued to offer amendments to the bill in order to kill time, the amendments being invariably voted own.

#### House of Representatives.

When the House met at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded with visitors, but the atusually large. Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) moved to suspend

the rules and non-concur in Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) submitted the dis-

agreeing conference report on the Sundry

Mr. Durborow (Dem., Ill.) moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for the Govern-ment exhibit at the World's Fair. He called ment exhibit at the World's Fair. He called attention to the fact that the appropriation was for the exclusive support of the Government agencies of the Exposition, and that not one penny could be used by the Chicago corporations. It was to be disbursed by Government agency for the purpose of carrying on Government functions. The appropriation was needed. The honor of the Government was at take. It must provide for the support of those bodies which it had called into being in connection with the great Exposition.

Mr. Springer (Dem., III.) said that since the Exposition had been authorized by Congress the conditions on which that Exposition was to be held had entirely changed. It was then supposed that \$15,000,000 was all that would be required. But a National Commission was appointed for the purpose of conducting the Fair. Chicago had nothing to do except to furnish the buildings and grounds. The city had compiled with all the requirements of the Commission. The State of Illinois and the city of Chicago disclaimed any responsibility for the holding of the Fair beyond furnishing the buildings and grounds. The Fair was held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, and it would be the greatest Exposition of the kind ever known or that would be known for the next 1001 years.

Mr. O'Neil (Dem., Mass.) said that if he had an opportunity he would offer an amendment providing for the opening of the Fair on Sunday.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) opposed the motion to attention to the fact that the appropriation

Mr. Bland (Dem., Me.) opposed the motion to recede. He denied that the national honor was involved and that the national honor was intrusted to the herresonatives on this floor from the city of Chicago or to the lobbyists in

conference report on the Post Office Appro-priation bill.

The conference report was agreed to, and the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The World's Fair amendments were disagreed to, and the bill was again sent to conference. The House then at 5:15 took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING BESSION.

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EVENING SESSION.

Surging through the corridors, overflowing the great capacity of the galleries, trickling into the committee rooms, was a vast flood of humanity when the House met at 8 o'clock. On the floor there was not a quorum of members present, and but for the loud buzz of conversation from the spectators, the session might have been taken for one of the usual Friday night session for the consideration of private pension bills.

Mr. Molkae (Dem., Ark.) submitted a conference report on the bill to protect settlement rights when two or more persons settle on the same agricultural lands before survey. The conference changes the entire purport of the bill, and changes the title of the measure to "An act to protect settlers, regulate contests, control forest reservations, adjust swampland grants, and for other purposes."

Mr. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) raised a point of order against the report, contending that the Conference Committee had no authority under the rules to make the changes in the bill which had been made.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, held that the Conference Committee had gone beyond its proper jurisdiction, and ruled that the Conference report could not be entertained. Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) submitted the Conference report in the General Deficiency bill. The main point of disagreement was the Senate amendment for the payment of the French application claims. The Conference Committee reported a difference on this question, but Mr. O'Neill's motion was disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference.

Mr. O'Neill's motion was disagreed to and the disagreement.

Mr. O'Neill's motion was disagreed to and the bill was then presented by Mr. Peel IDem., Ark.).

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was then presented by Mr. Peel IDem., Ark.).

The chief item of dispute between the two Houses was the Senate amendment relative to the Cherokee outlet.

NOT UNANIMOUS BY ONE FOTE.

Hugh Francis Brophy Said "No," and the Anti-Gladstonians Did Not Put Him Out. The section of the Irish Nationalists of Ne York who believe in physical force celebrated the 115th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet by a demonstration in Cooper Union last evening. Among those on the platform were Gen. M. Kerwin, Gen. D. F. Burke, Judge Shannon, M. J. Nerney, Major E. J. O'Shaugh nessy, Lieut. T. J. Burke, and several ladies. Before the speakers settled down to work a

miscellaneous programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations was gone through, including a performance on the Irish

through, including a performance on the Irish hagpipes. E. M. Shannon of New Rochelle was Chairman, and introduced Gen. D. F. Burke as the orator, saying: "He has shed blood for this country, and we hope to see him shed some for his own."

The audience, which had applauded everything rapturously, applauded this sentiment also. Gen. Burke said of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill: "We will not be satisfied with anything less than what Robert Emmet fought and died for."

Resolutions were offered condemning Mr. Gladstone's Home Hule bill. "We believe," they said. "that it was conceived in a dishonest and deceitful spirit, and that there is not power enough in it to turn a spindle, move a wheel, or revive an industry throughout the land."

When the resolutions were put one man shouted a loud, emphatic "No."

There were cries of "Put him out," and the Chairman said. "I should like to see that man who said 'No." who said 'No.'"
A man uprose at the back of the hall and said: "Hugh Francis Brophy, at your service."
He looked muscular and no one tried to put him out. him out.
"Carried unan—by an overwhelming majority," said the Chairman.
Several songs and recitations brought the demonstration to a close.

#### Dave Dishler Surrenders Himself

Utica. March &-David A. Dishler, who is under indictment for aiding and abetting the escape of Tom O'Brien, the "Bunco King," returned to Utica this afternoon, after an ab sence of nearly a year. He arrived on the 1:10 P.M. train from the east, and went to the office of Attorney J.W. Rayhill. Two hours later he went before County Judge Dunmore and gave ball in the sum of \$4.000 for his appearance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Rome next Thursday. District Attorney Rlock opposed the granting of ball, but Attorney Rlayhill said that in Alhany county, where Dishler is also under indictment, he had been admitted to ball in the sum of \$3,000. Inasmuch as Dishler her had made a voluntary surrender, he thought he should not be required to give heavy ball. Dishler is looking well, and seems to be as light hearted as ever. He has not yet told where he has been hiding the past ten months. ence of nearly a year. He arrived on the 1:10

#### Hetherington's Real Name Talti.

BRIDGEPORT, March 3.- The real name of Alexander Hetherington, who shot Miss Emma learned from a letter found on him te hav been George Talti. The letter was from his brother, K. Talti, an inventor in Bayreuth. He has an uncle named Hetherington in the drug business in Fhiladelphia. Talti was married in New York soveral years ago, and later left his wife and a child. He is also said to have a brother in Brooklyn.

### Keck-Seymour.

ORANGE, March 3.-Miss Caroline Seymour, daughter of James Seymour, and Walter Martin Keck were quietfy married in Grace Epis copal Church here last evening by the rector, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, and in the presence of a few of the most intimate friends of the young couple. The wedding was kept quiet because of recent disclosures concerning the mental state of Mrs Harriet Hubbard Ayer, the grandmother of the bride.

No Cigarette Smoking in Washington, OLYMPIA, Wash., March 3 .- Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a bill making it unlawful in this State to manufacture, buy, sell, or give away, or to have in one's possession eigerettes or eigerette papers.

#### LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

DEMOCRATS TO REORGANIZE THE SENATE NEXT WEEK.

Gen, McMahon, One of the Lending Candi-dates for the Secretaryship—The Car Coupler Bill Signed by the President— Last Meeting of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democrats pro-pose to reorganize the Senate next week. A caucus will probably be called on Monday or Tuesday and a new set of officers selected, and the numerous changes in the committees announced. The Democrats are assured of sas and Allen of Nebraska should vote with the Republicans. Mr. Kyle has publicly declared his intention to vote with the Demoerats on the reorganization, and thereby socure for himself good assignments on committees. It is quite likely that Senator Peffer will also vote with the Democrats on this question at least. Senator Allen has selected for himself a seat on the Republican side of the chamber, and it is understood that he proposes to act independently of either party.
All of the would-be officers of the Senate are on hand and a very active canvass is in progress. The fight for Secretaryship, which is the is at present between Col. I. Q. Washington of Virginia, ex-Representative Cox of North Carolina. Gon. Martin McMahon of New York, and Col. Benjamin Le Fevre of Ohio. A prominent

sintrusted to the Herresentatives on this floor in the cirriors and in the galleries.

Mr. Reed (Hep., Me.) favored the motion to rocede. This Exposition, he said, was an enterprise set in motion by the Congress of the United States, and he believed that the people would stand by their Representatives in making the Linted States, and he believed that the people would stand by their Representatives in making the Linted States and he believed that the people would stand by their Representatives in making the Linted States—blessed forever. (Applied to the people of the world the grandeur of the United States—blessed forever. (Applied to the United States—blessed forever. (Applied to the Intelligent Conference report on the Naval Appropriation to recede was lost—yeas 123, pays 141.

Fending further action on the—Sundry Civil bill. After a brief opposition by Messrs. Holman and De Armond to the naval review appropriation. It is not all the amendments added by the Senate, including the appropriation of \$200,000 for building a submarine torpedo boat and conducting experiments therewith, and \$300,000 for the light-draught gumboats is in the altrest of a compromise. The House provided for the expenses of the international naval rendexous and roview. The agreement in regard to the light-draught gumboats is in the Conference Committee has agreed upon three altrested. The House provided for one and the Senate added three more. The Conference Committee has agreed upon three altrested of about 1,200 tons displacement, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$400,000 each.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mc.) submitted the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mc.) submitted the conference report on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

The conference report was agreed to, and the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The

Mrs. McKee had a charming reception last night in the Red Parlor at the White House. She had made an engagement to meet a few She had made an engagement to meet a few friends only, but these brought others, and between 5 and 6 o clock hosts of people were coming and going. The President, who had just returned from his usual walk, joined the company in the parlor and enjoyed a clat with many whom he had not met for nearly a year. Mr. McRes, who came on the day before to accompany his family home to Indianapolis, was at the reception. Among those who called were Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Miss Pauncefote, Baron Fava, Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Miss Grace Davis, and Mrs. and Miss Foster.

Major E. W. Halford, detailed for duty as mission at Paris, left Washington this afternoon for New York, whence he sails to-morrow morning on the French line steamer Normandle for Havre. On the same steamer will
be Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelos, J. C. Cartor. Mr.
and Mrs. Lansing. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley
Hrown, Mr. and Mrs. Jones. the latter three
gentlemen being attaches of the Commission;
Miss Elkins, daughter of the Secretary of War,
and Miss Lansing. The official members of
the party expect to remain in Paris several
months in the discharge of their duties. It is
understood that Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, the
New York lawyer, who has prepared an argument in support of the case for the United
States, will not be appointed a member of the
Board of Counsel, as has been reported, but
that Mr. Cleveland intends to name him as
Minister of the United States at Paris. mission at Paris, left Washington this after-

President Harrison approved the Car Coupalgned it was presented to Mr. E. A. Moseley. signed it was presented to Mr. E. A. Moseley, Secretary of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Private Secretary Halford said that while the President thought the hill did not go far enough in its provisions to grant the relief desired, he had particular pleasure in approving it on the last day of his term because of the endeavors he had made for many years to obtain legislation of this character. He had advocated it in the campaign of 1888, and in each of his annual messages to Congress he had impressed upon Senators and Representatives the necessity for legislation that would give some protection to the lives and persons of trainmen.

A few days ago President Harrison received \$4,166.67, issued on a warrant to the Treas-\$4,160.67, issued on a warrant to the Treasurer, signed, as usual, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sent over to the White House by messenger. To-day he received another draft for \$4140.50, issued by the Treasury Department in the same way, representing his pay for service as Tresident of the United States for the first three days of March, and closing his account with the Government. According to the Treasury computation the President's salary of \$50,000 a year is at the rate of \$138.888 a day.

The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour to-day. All of the members were present, and at the All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of a half hour's conference the President arose and thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him, and attributed much of the success of his Administration to their wise counsels, falithful services, and devetion to the country's highest good. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him, and wished for each one happiness and success in all their undertakings. He then shook lands with each in turn, and in a voice which betrayed emotion bade them good-by.

Representative Springer of Illinois has prepared for submission to the Ways and Means Committee a report on the recent investigation by a sub-committee into the condition of the Treasury. A meeting of the committee will probably be held this evening. The re-port reaches the conclusion that a deficiency is likely to occur in the public Treasury during the present fiscal year and also during the next flecal year unless the revenue increases beyond expectation.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana submitted to the House to-day the report of the Census Committee on the investigation into the Census mittee on the investigation into the Census Bureau. The resolution directing the inquiry charged that the Eureau had been mismanaged, and that funds appropriated for consus work had been wantonly wasted. The committee report that, from the testimony taken, the charges have not heen sustained. It justifies the removal of Thompson, the Philadelphia agent, who collected manufacturing statistics.

phia agent, who collected manufacturing satistics.

Representative Fithian of Illinois submitted a minority report, which says that the minority believe, from the evidence taken, that the Census Office has been mismanaged, and that the superintendent has diverted lunds appropriated for certain divisions to other divisions. Whether this practice was justifiable or not the minority is not prepared to say. In conclusion, the minority recommend a thorough investigation of the Census Office by the next Congress.

The Chandler Immigration and Contract Labor bill, which passed the House at a late hour last night, will become a law as soon as hour last night, will become a law as soon as it receives the President's signature. The term- of the bill require steamship companies to prepare and authentiente, at the port of departure, lists or manifests of their immigrant passengers, containing full information concerning them, and deliver the manifests to immigrant inspectors on arrival, instead of transferring the basengers to the coutrol of auch inspectors wholly undocumented. Doubtful questions concerning the right of an immigrant to admission shall be decided after special inquiry by four officials, but an appeal can be made from a decision to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. P. W. Grinstend of Bowling Green, Kr.

Mr. P. W. Grinstend of Bowling Green, Ky., presented to Senators Blackburn and Lindsay to-day a gavel made from an oak grown on the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was born, with the request that it be given to Vice-President Stevenson to-morrow as he enters upon his official duties. The Senators promised to comply with Mr. Grinstead's request.

Ernest Rudy Hangs Himself.

PATERSON, March 3.-Ernest Rudy, aged 21, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging himself to a chandelier book in the front room of his boarding house. 60 East Ninelsenth street. He came from Germany four months ago, and always appeared to be in a despon-dent mood.

## SCROFULOUS HUMOR THE CHICKEN MUSICALE.

Boy Almost Lost Use of His Limbs. Two Years' Intense Itching-Several Doctors Fail.

Instant Relief, Sweet Sleep, Speedy, Remarkable, and Permanent Cure by Cutlcura Remedies.

When about seven years old my son was afflicted with a skin disease, which was very distressing. The first appearance was of little pimples, accompanied by intense itching, soon spreading into soose covered with scaba, except when scratcast off. The shirts body, except head, was covered. He almostly him about set this limba, and was so bitch I could after remedied in mitant. Used all remedies without benefit, Applied to different works for litching without benefit, Applied to different works for litching without benefit, Applied to different purchased a set of CUTICURA HEMBOIRS. I annoning purchased a set of CUTICURA HEMBOIRS. I annoning burchased a set of CUTICURA HEMBOIRS. I annoning the cutific of the CUTICURA ACCIDENT. On, the soothing effect of that CUTICURA! After awe years' search for something to align that terrible itching, what a relief to see him sleep sweetly without any inclination to scratca. Less than two boxes of CUTICURA REMODIES. I should be seen to the cutificura soarport of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT performed a cure, with no returns. Is now a strong, healthy boy of thirleen, we consider it a remarkable cure, as he had innertied scraftious numer.

#### **Cuticura Resolvent**

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA. the Great Skin Circ. and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautinfer, externally (to clear the skin and scale cure every species of the company of the skin and scale cure every species of the cure in the skin and scale cure every species of the cure in the skin and better than the skin and the skin and better than the skin and the sk

Sold everywhere. Frice, CUTICURA, 50e.; FOAP, 2fec: RESOLVENT, 51. Frepared by the POITER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

37 'llow to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials, mailed free.

PIM skin cured by CUTICURA SOA!.



NATIONAL GUARD NOTES. From the Adjutant-General's office comes this week a circular which is intended to prevent in future what-everirregularities may have occurred in the ciercal common to commanding officers of ridding their com-mands of undesirable members by having them dis-charged "for the good of the service" is noticed in the men whose discharge is asked for without their consent should have an opportunity to be heard in explanation should have an opportunity to be heard in explanation and defence. This may practically result in a quasi court of inquiry, and it is therefore necessary that the reason or cause on which the application for discharge is based should be set forth in detail, giving dates and full description of offence, the general charge, for the graph which calls attention of officers to the fact that General's report for 1891, which was destroyed by fire in the State Printer's office, is expected in course of

The performance of "Pinafore" by the amateu troupe of Company C. Twenty-second Regiment, at the theatre of the Manhattan Athletic Club on Tuesday night was a glorious success. The house was filled and the work of the performers remarkable for the ab-sence of anything suggestive of amateurs. The singing Mr. Presson, and Mr. Cooper repeatedly called forth en-thusiastic applause. Mr. Fred W. Strong, who played Sir Joseph, more than compensated for his lack of voice

If the Seventy first Regiment can secure the privilege ment will take place shortly. A committee, consisting of Capts, Triden, Whittle, and Davies and Lieuta Robinson, Reton, and Tyson, is in charge of the matter, and will probably obtain the use of the Eighth Regiment Armory. A ceremony in the present quarters is almost

On Monday night last the election to fill the long-vacant office of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Twelfth Regi ment took place at the armory and resulted in the choice of the present Commissary of the regiment, Lieut. McCoskry Butt, who received fourteen votes out ing. The opposition to Lieut. Butt was confident of his defeat, and it is now claimed that one officer, at present unknown, was won over at the last moment. Col. Dowd presided, and it is said voted and counted the votes. Several officers have already declared that they not wish to cause a stampede, which, from the vote cast and competent officer, and as a private and co in the Seventh and as an officer in the Twelfth served the State for nearly ten years. The competitive drill between Company C. Capt. Seiter, and Company II. Capt. Content, took place on the armory floor on Thursday night, in the presence of a large number of military critics. The judges were Lieut E. E. Hardin, United States army, Capt W. C. Fisk, Seventh Regi-ment, and Capt N. B. Thurston, Twenty-second Regi-ment, Company C took the floor first, with sixteen flies, giving a magnificent exhibition in the school of the company and extended order, finishing with rapid fire and the charge. Company B then appeared with fire and the charge. Company H then appeared with twenty-four files and drilled creditably; it was notice-ably weak in the manual of arms. The drill of Com-pany Coccupied forty-five minutes, and that of Company Il fifty-five. The judges decided in favor of Com

The athletic games of the Twelfth Regiment will take place at the armory on April 10. The programme will include a special event open to all members of the National Guard, a half-mile run in heavy marching order, the competitors to wear full fatigue uniform, knapsack, overcoat (rolled), baversack, casteen, and to carry the rifle, bayenet to be in the scabbard. A hot contest is expected, as this specialty has developed "cracks" in the New York and Brooklyn regi-

The Seventh Regiment, which left last night for Washington, will make the train its quarters during the stay. Each section of the train incindes a dining ar and the catering is being attended to by Mazze The start for home will be made at 9 o'clock to mor-rownighs, the regiment being timed to reach New York by 6 o'clock Monday morning. The dramatic association of the Eighth Company, encouraged by the an cess of "Ponce de Leon," a buriesque given last year, will attempt a new play entitled "Dust" (by the author of "Ponce de Leou"), so be given at the Berke-ley Lyceum on April 13, 14, and 15. The cast will be

Company A. Thirteenth Regiment, left Brooklyn last night for Washington as guests of the Washington Light Infantry Corps. The company will share with the National Guard of the District of Columbia the honor of escorting the incoming and outgoing Pres

vision in the inaugural parade to-day, will be accom-panied by a staff of officers, including fileut.-Col. King. thief of staff: Major Bartlett, Capt, Hart, and others o

Whether or not the left arm should be raised in "dressing" in company and battation drills is a ques-tion which is at present exciting much discussion in the National Guard. One regiment accepts the opinion of Lieut Col Bates, President of the Tactical Board which prepared the new drill regulations, to the effect-that the arm should not be raised excepting in the achool of the soldier. Other regiments continue to dress" faising the arm, and cite a paragraph (189) in the school of the company in justification. The Pro-visional Battalion at Peckskill last summer, which was drilled by and under the supervision of Lieut-Cel. Bates, followed the practice of raising the arm, and it confusing to learn that his opinion has changed. If the raising of the arm in all "dressings" were made a general rule, no consistency would be sacrificed and uniformity would be secured.

Arkaness to Abolteh the Convict Lease System.

Ethemo. &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 54s. Sold by all drug girls. Or party color till 1768, when the United Irishmen and party color till 1768, when the United Irishmen and all the prove its efficacy. Price 54s. Sold by all drug girls. Or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put by passed, with only one dissenting vote, the House bill abolishing the convict lease system.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N. Y.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N. Y. Arkanens to Abolish the Convict Lease Sys-

CONTINUANCE OF THE CLUCKING AND The Show a Success from an Exhibition Standpoint, but a Financial Failure-Exhibitors Asked to Waive Premiums-The Pit Game Controversy-The Last Day,

If Peter wept bitterly upon hearing a cock crow but three times, it would be difficult to estimate the strain on his lachrymal glands could he have heard the crowing that takes place daily in Madison Square Garden. The vocal apparatus of the birds is now in good working order, and their efforts must be heard to be fully appreciated. There has been considerable talk about the stentorian notes of the Amazon trumpet birds, and it was quietly whispered that if the birds once turned their vocal organism loose and trumpeted all the local cavalry organizations would be called out. Assistant Business Manager of the Garden J. V. Gottschalk thought he would arrange a little treat for some of his friends, and so last night he took quite a large party to the cages where the trumpet hens and their voices are con-fined. Then a young man who was said to be able to extract a vocal hurricane from the birds approached the cage. The ladies in the party placed their fingers to their ears and the men braced themselves for the shock. The young man then poked the birds with a stick and chirped to them, but they maintained a moody silence. Next he threw some sand at them, but they appeared to be deaf and dumb. He tried every possible device, but without eliciting a note, and finally said he guessed the trumpeters were sleepy. Just as the disappointed party prepared to move away, one of the birds opened its beak and emitted a squeak like that of a chick just hatched by an ncubator. Then the spectators smiled, and Gottschalk invited them all over to see the waltzing mice.

There was a good-sized crowd at the Garden resterday, but the attendance for the past four days has not paid expenses by any means. and the association is again far behind financially. The real situation is shown by the fact that the managers yesterday issued a circular to the exhibitors requesting them to waive their premium rights. A majority of the exhibitors consented to do so, and this will be a help to the association. The managers realize that they held their show too late in the season, and that it was unfortunate to follow the dog show so closely. It is quite probable that the next show will be held in December.

There was another shake-up in the pit game department vesterday and another reversal of awards. That makes three times that the pit game class has been judged. The final award was made by J. H. Drevonstedt of Beverly, N. J., although Butterfield, who made the original decisions and admitted that he knew nothing of pit games, was made associate judge. D. G. Hatfield's hen still holds the blue ribbons, but the Meadow Farm hen, that got first from Butterfield, and was cut out by Baidwin, got a red ribbon from Drevenstedt. The Meadow Farm cock and cockerel got blue ribbons. Wharton was the principal sufferer by the final award. The entire business was handled in a bungling manner. Old Hat was quite well pleased over the result, and named his winning hen Fougere, because of the success of the kick.

The homing pigeon exhibit attracted a great deal of attention yesterday. A majority of the birds in the Garden were sent away from the tower last year for a prize for the best speed for a distance exceeding fifty miles. There is an oil painting of the winners. Darby and Joseph.

A Mandarin hen duck was drowned in the pond yesterday afternoon. The bird is said to have lost consciousness after the announcement that the pit games would be judged for the third time.

The annual meeting of the American Council of Pigeon Flyers was held in the Garden yesterday, and the following officers elected: President, U. A. Mehler. Philadelphia. Among the changes in the rules was one providing for the acceptance of members of only those entitled to certificates of records in the previous year's flying, also to require all proxies to be memb that the managers yesterday issued a circular to the exhibitors requesting them to waive their premium rights. A majority of the ev-

Were elected:
President, W. T. Levering, Baltimore; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Hoskins, Gien Riddle, Pa.; H. F. Whitman, San Francisco, D. E. Newell, New York, City; E. J., Campbell, Contradale, R. L.; Oscar Seifert, Newark, T. Campbell, Centredale, R. I.; Oscar Selfert, Newark, T. K. Gaddess, Baitimore; Secretaries, George Ewald, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph Gavin, Boston; Measurer, W. Lackman, Cheinnati, Executive Committee, H. V. Crawford, Montelair, N. J.; W. Onink, Buffalo; Dr. T. W. Tuggle, Columbus, Gar. W. H. Orr, Beading, Ps. S. Cassiday, Louisville, Ky; Jesse Butter, Lawrence, Mass.; F. M. Rommel, Baltimore, Financial Committee—Messrs, Crawford, Rommel, and Toggle. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted which do away with life memberships and other objectionable features.

SALE OF THE BELMONT MANSION. Arnold, Constable & Co. Pay 8615,000 for the Seven City Lots.

The August Belmont homestead, on northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, and the boarding house next door on Fifth avenue, the whole property measuring 100 feet on the avenue and 175 feet on the street, have been sold to Arnold, Constable & Co. for \$615,000, a little more than \$35 a square foot. Counting the building out, this is said to be the highest price ever paid for land in that neighborhood. Two years ago, the land where the Hotel Logerot now stands, which is diagonally across the avenue, and which is of exactly the same area, was sold for \$450,000, or about \$20 a the avenue, and which is of exactly the same area, was sold for \$450,000, or about \$26 a square foot.

The Belment property was sold through Richard V. Harnett. Mr. Belment bought the corner lots, 70x150 feet, in 1851 for \$22,800, and in 1860 he bought one adjoining lot on the street for \$9,501. In 1883 he completed his plot by purchasing thirty feet more frontage on Fifth avenue for \$130,000.

There was a report yesterday that the Belmont dwelling and the other house on the site would be razed, and that Arnold, Constable & Co. would extend their buildings over the corner, adding a wing to conform with the present building. Mr. James M. Constable said last evening that the firm had bought the property as an investment, and had not considered any plans as yet for dispusing of it. The flon. Perry Bolmont is still the occupant of the corner house, but it is thought will join its brother August in erecting a double dwelling at Eighty-first street and Fifth avenue on property recently acquired by the latter.

SKYLARKING BEHIND THE SCENES. George A. Striker Receives a Severe Blow Over the Heart.

On Thursday night, in the intermission be-'Ninety Days." now playing at the Broadway Striker, who appears in the cast as J. Stryker, two of the actors, indulged in a little skylarktwo of the actors, indulged in a little skylarking behind the scenes. After a few passes Vernon lauded a stiff blow below Striker's heart. Then the bell rang and both went on the stage. Later in the evening Striker was taken with pains in the heart, and he had to be removed in a carriage to his home. 107 East Thirty-first street. He suffered greatly during the night, and in the morning an ambulance took him to Believue Hospital, where it was at first supposed that his injuries were serious. Last night it was said that he was not badly hurt. Vernon played his part as usual last night. He said that he had no intention of hurting Striker, who is a friend of his, but that Striker stepped forward just as he strock, and the blow landed with greater force than he had intended.

# POND'S EXTRACT

Cold March Winds

come when the system is already weakened by the strain of Winter. Coughs and colds, so common in March, are but signs of a general weakness that is liable to take a more serious form at any moment. Health is at a low ebb in March. The body needs nourishment of a kind that is more than a mere tonic or medicine. Nourishment is food that supplies waste. Such food is

## - SCOTT'S EMULSION -

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and soda. SCOTT'S EMULSION is the real essence of health at this time. It is in itself a fat rendered easy of digestion, absorption and assimilation, and is the most nourishing fat food known to science. There is no secret about it. SCOTT'S EMULSION simply furnishes what the system craves-fat food in an easy form. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

IRELAND'S COLOR.

The Green Seems Still to Float Above the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my letter on the color of Ireland's national flag, published in your issue of the 10th inst. my contention that it is now and always has been green, was supported by quotations from Thomas Moore and other authorities in terms either expressed or implied.

A correspondent who says that Moore used 'standards of gold," instead of "standard of green," as I quoted him, will find another line: "Then onward the green banner rearing."

To require one to furnish categorical de scriptions of and references to the flag of Ireland before her invasion by England. or of the flag carried by her people, as such, since then (except those old flags now in existence), would be like asking him to prove by documentary evidence that St. Patrick had only two legs. To say that the "Irish flag of Ireland" has not always been green, both before and after the Act of Union in 1800, is to question the lineal and unbroken tradition of a whole people. Protestants and Catholics alike. As well question Hebrews for wearing their hats in synagogue or the Irish for wearing the shamrock, which so high an impartial an authority as Sir Jonah Barrington (himself an Orangeman), in his Memoirs, page 165, tells us became, after the fifth century. "the national embiem of Ireland." An exact parallel of the claim of blue vs. green would be the protense that not the shamrock but the orange lily is the emblem of Ireland. The various histories of Ireland have much to say about "the national flag." "the standard of the like, but they do not say "the flag was speak of "Old Glory" as one composed of red. poetry that we must look for the "Stars and postry that we must look for the "Stars and Stripea." Such description would be as gratuitous and irrelevant as to say that Pius IX. was a Catholic, merely because Clement XIV. was styled "the Protestant Pope." Neither shall we find ancient plays in our collections of relics, for the reason that the lifetime of drapery is comparatively short. History shows, however, that from the first settlements of Ireland, where, par excellence, the grass grows green, the latter color was the people's choice. Hence we find a favorite leader, Gaedhil, before the Christian era giving his name to his followers, who were known as "Gael glas" or the green Irishman. Hence, too, we find in the Book of Ballymote (Prof. Curry) that (before banners were dreamed of) "there came not a man of Lohar's people (a whole army) without a broad green spear." It is true that the gallowglasses (heavy troops) of Shane O'Neill, in 15/51, wore saffron (crocus) coats. But garments are not flags, and are not dominant when introduced merely to vary the display, just as some English realments wear the subordinate color blue. That all tradition favors green is shown in the choice of the yellow flag by the Orangemen of Ireland, whose claim of "true blue" was never denied. Blue they were welcome to, but their country's flag of green was the object of their hate.

I received it from my grandfather that he had spoken to a man (his own grandfather) who had seen Sarsileid planta green regimental color on the banks of the Shannon in 1831, and heard him say: "Who follows my fortunes will pass that flag: "The history of the Irish Brigade in France tells us that that green flag floated over them at famous Fontenoy, and hence the poem of Bartholomew Dowling:

The green flag is unfolded.

While reset he green for the product of the product of the product of the green flag floated over them at famous Fontenon, and hence the poem of Bartholomew Dowling: Stripes." Such description would be as

While rose the cry of joy: "Heaven speed dear Ireland's banner To-day at Fontenoy?" We looked upon that banner, And the memory arose Of our homes and perished kindred. Where the Lee or Shannon flows.

Our own Irish Brigade carried the green flag throughout the war, and at Marye's Heights it was found, folded for safety, steeped in the life blood of its bearer's breast! No wonder that James Whiteside, a stanch Protestant, pleading for Charles Gavan Duffy, exultingly cried:

Then onward the green banner rearing. Go flesh every sword to the bilt; On our side is Vir:ue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and Guilt,

On our side is Virtue and Erin,
On theirs is the Saxon and Guitt.

It only remains for me now to amend the statements of the other side, on which alone rests the assertion that Ireland's flag is blue. The "Royal Irish" regiments wear blue facings because they are "Royal English, just as do the "English Royals," the "Soots Royals," and the "Royal Weish Fusiliers; but the "Royal Irish Constabilary," as a sop to Cerberus, wear green, a concession to be cited by me as unanswerable proof.

In my previous letter I presumed that Sir Bernard Burke's authority had been unfairly invoked. Now I am sure of it. I go to the source of information used by Sir Bernard himself and find that the arms of Ireland were said originally to have been azure, three crowns in nale or." In support of this supposition some Irish coins of the times of Edward IV. Richard III., and Henry VIL are produced. Does not that emblazonry settle the whole question? Who claims them now? That flag was England's flag of Ireland. It is true that the flag of Munster has three mural crowns on a green field, but it is only modern compromise.

That the charge or device of three crowns was not Hibernian is shown in a manuscript of the time of Henry VIII. now in the Herald's College, London. This gives the arms of Ireland, then as "azure, a harp or, stringed, argent;" that is, a golden harp with silver strings, on a blue ground. Just so, A bucket to a whale—out go the crowns and in comes the hart—and, accordingly, James I, incorporated the new arms of ireland with those of England and Sectioned in the royal standard where ture enough, our friends, the

porated the new arms of ireland with those of England and Scotland in the royal standard where ture enough, our friends, the enemy, find them to-day.

That is the whole story.

The new flag, then, was not Erin's golden sunburst on a green field, but it was in three words. England's Irish flag! This was the union to which Sir Bernard refers, and not the union of 1880, an event of yesterday.

Finally, if we admit for argument's sake that the change of arms was not due to the "reformation of conquest," but to the milder course of advice from the Hernid's College of the time, then was the decision of little worth. My proof? Here it is: In vol. XL. page 341. Encyclopædia Britannica leighth edition), we read: "it, in the sixteenth century, the labors which were bestowed on the purest inventions and the grossest abstrations had been directed into the paths of truth, heraldry would have disclosed a history of events and kingdoms which is irretrevably lost," and, further, that "instead of a lustre, a mist was thrown on the practice and sciones of heraldry."

Accordingly, to quote 0 Connell in Limerick, and the brish Nation, in 1844. "they have hauled down our colors:" "they have shattered our banners:" they prohibit our flag!"

But these are days of justine, and soon an old song will be revived:

Fing. O, our cabeens abying

Sing, O, the green flag tlying. Ploa ing over College Green. Very respectfully, Tompeinsville, & L. JAMES BURKE.

some time past communications in Tue Ses regard ing the national color of Ireland. I have not 1883. The green was never heard of as a national rest of their fellow countrymen, adopted green as the distinguishing color, which is of course, produced by mixing together gold and bine.

How true all this is I do not know, no authorities being given. I send it to you, however, for what it is worth. New Youn, Feb. 23.

Ireland's National Colors

That Ireland's historical national color is blue, and not green, there is interesting testingny from various sources; but thereby a new point is raised, as to what shade of blue, dark or light, is Irish blue. Bir Bernard Burks, whose business ortainly it was to know, maye emphatically: "Azure, and azure alone, has been the color of Iroland since the Conquest." But in the same paragraph he cites for proof the color of the facings on the uniforms of the Royal Irish regiments, which, a 'royal" regiments, without regard to nationality, wear blue facings, and dark blue, simply because dark blue is the royal color in the army. So far as noted, however, no one here or on the other side of the Atlantid

has disputed that the old Irish national color is blue. has disputed that the old frish national color is hime. A correspondent in Albany sends a copy of an interesting communication made to London Trub several years ago, when it was proposed in some quarters to change the blue ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick for a green one, which tolis of the time and reason of the adoption of green, but which seems also to show clearly that the historical color is dark blue and not arms, as the late Ulster King of Arms asserted. Green,

adoption of green, but which seems also to show accessive that the historical color is dark blue and neel asure, as the late Ulster King of Arms asserted. Green, says Truh's correspondent, was never heard of as a national or party color to Ireland until 1708, when the United Irishmen, with the pairiotic purpose of uniting all classes of Irishmen, and by a happy and ingenious uniting of the two party colors, the historical blue and the sold of the Orangemen, instituted "the wearing of this green." The ancient flag of Irishmen was a golden harp on a dark blue ground, as it new appears in the Irish quarter, the third, of the British royal standard. The revolutionary leaders mixed this two colors, orange and blue, which, of course, produced green, and great was adopted as the revolutionary at the color of the Irish quarter. The Order of St. Patrick is, as Burke states in his Perange, "asky blue." and it may be that this is the blasts for his positive statement that the historical color of Irishmed is "asure," although he should have been the last one to jump at conclusions in a matter of this sort. The order was instituted in 1768, before the time of the wearing of the green, when, as Trun's correspondent further asserts, the only and undoubted national color of Irishmed was dark blue. "This color had, however, already been appropriated for the Order of the Garter. The Garter color was originally light blue, but it was changed to dark blue by the Hanoverian monarchs to distinguish the knights created by them from those whom the two Pretenders control to the Garter. The Garter color was originally inght blue, but it was changed to dark blue by the Hanoverian monarchs to distinguish the knights created by them from those whom the two Pretenders control to the control of the Garter Color was originally proposed that the St. Patrick ribbon should be orange, but ultimately the editarier color, light blue, was determined upon and adopted."

The question as to the identity of the true shamrock, the renuine "dear little pl

seeming to exist as to the national colors of Ireland, I consider it to be the duty of each to give any informa-

tion toward solving the problem. Irish history goes away back, far into the mists of time, but through all those ages a settled tradition has taken possession of the people which must have some foundation in fact. I will give you one.

Niul, son of Fenius-Parsa, King of Scythia, married Scotia, daughter of King Pharaoh Cincris. To them a son was born, named Gaodhal, who, being bitten by a serpent, was cured by the touch of a wand in the hands of Moses; but a green mark always remained in

hands of Moses; but a green mark always remained in place of the wound. From this wounded boy the Gadelians descended. One of these descendants was Broogan, the builder of the city of Braganza and the grandfather of Milesius, the ancestor of the Milesians or ancient Irish.

In the invasion of Erin by those people, we read that their Queen, scotla, widow of Milesius, was at their head, carrying the banner of her people, which, according to accepted ideas, was that mentioned in the account of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the descending to accepted ideas, was that mentioned in the account of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the first session of the Assembly at Tara, organization of the cut of the country. See "The Annals of LeathCutan."

Commy down through centuries of the Christian era find that green—and a sixty green—held the prominent place in the diag of the country. Clontarf saw victory under it, but the escutcheon was changed, We then had the sunburst just risen on the verge of the borron—green, and burstimy through a cloud—blue. Any of the cuts of Turkbur will give its readers but with all this argument in favor of green, we must admit that the harp, being adopted 1,200 years B. U. as the emblem of freland, the banner of Ireland carried at Queen Elizabeth's funeral, March, 1603, was Elizabeth and March, 1603, was Elizabeth's funeral, March, 1603, was Elizabeth's funer

MARGARET FOX KANE ILL.

To Be Dispossessed on Tuesday from Her Rooms in Pifty-seventh Street.

Margaret Fox Kane, one of the three sisters. who, in 1848, became the medium of the manifestations known as the Rochester rap-pings, is lying ill and destitute in an apartment house at 456 West Fifty-seventh street. The house is to be devoted to colored tenants, and dispossess proceedings have been begin against her. She will be ejected on Tuesday. Titus Merritt of 319 West Fifty-fourth street Titus Merritt of 319 West Fifty-fourth street is taking up a subscription for her benefit. He says that she has been ill since the day after Christmas, and is reduced to such a condition that a sanatorium of some sort is the only proper place for her.

Mrs. Kane, her friends say, was married according to the Shaker rite to Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, a few years before his death, in 1857. This marriage was disputed by Dr. Kane's brothers, but the Philadelphia courts, Mrs. Kane's friends say, gave her her share of his estate as his widow.

her her share of his estate as his widow

Because Her Daughter Eloped.

Margaret Green, colored, and 34 years old. attempted to kill herself last night at herhome, 516 Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, by swallowing crossote and lye. She lived with the family of John P. Edwards. A 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Green was employed in a daughter of Mrs. Green was employed in a restaurant at 10G Sixth avenue, this city. When the mother went there on Thursday to see the girl she learned that she had cloped with a colored mun and gone to Newark. Mrs. Green told several friends yesterday that her daughter's act was driving her to distraction. Before she took the poison last night she said she was going to kill herself. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a dying condition.

Little Mary Burke Attacked by a Mastiff. Mary Burke, the five-year-old daughter of William Burke of West street, West Hoboken. was attacked by a mastiff owned by a neigh-hor, Mrs. Brucelaria, on Thursday afternoon. The brute sprang at the child's throat and she threw up her arm to keep him off. He seized her hand in his teeth and lacerated it. One of the fingers was chewed nearly off. The wounds were dressed by Dr. Smith, and the dog was shot.

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